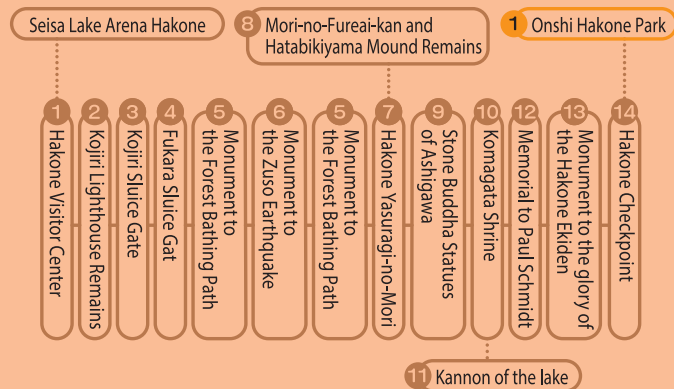


Recommended Walking Path ① Walk around Lake Ashinoko / West bank path

- From Hakone Visitors Center to Hakone Checkpoint -

Enjoy a walk in nature on the west bank and Kojiri area. Kojiri has several facilities that offer an enjoyable experience in nature, such as Hakone Visitor Center or Ashinoko Lake Camping site. Walk pass Kojiri Sluice Gate and Fukara Sluice Gate to enter the hiking path on the west bank. Barely touched by human development, the west bank is a true green-path with the forest growing close to the edge of the lake.

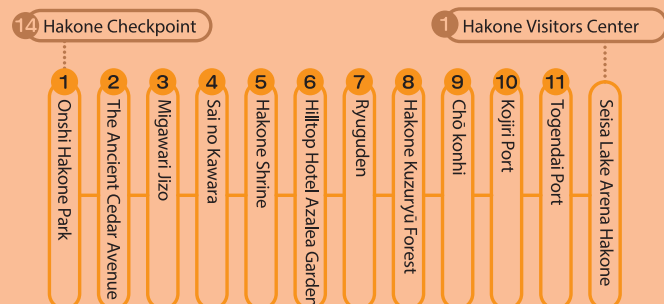


Distance: 12km Duration: approx. 4h

Recommended Walking Path ② Walk around Lake Ashinoko / East bank Path

- From Hakone Checkpoint to Hakone Visitor Center -

Starting from Hakone Checkpoint, this route takes you on the west bank of Ashinoko Lake. Passing Hakone Shrine and you arrive at Hakone Visitor Center in Kojiri. It is a walk that attracts visitors all through the year. It takes you through both historical and modern cultural properties. For example, Hakone Checkpoint and Hakone Shrine are deeply engraved with Hakone's rich history. Hilltop Hotel's Azalea Garden and Hakone-en indicate how Hakone's modern tourism has developed over time. The splendid Ancient trees are also worthy of note. After passing Hakone Checkpoint, there are large trees such as the Ancient Cider Paths by the Old Tokaido, Hakone Shrine's Yadachi-no-sugi and many indigenous trees that can be found at Hakone Kuzuryu Forest. In fact you can stroll around Ashinoko Lake with the Jyutte zelkova and other large trees as landmarks.



Distance: 8 km, Duration: 3h - 3.5 h

YOSEGI-Chan



Hakone Committee of Revitalizing
Cultural Heritage

〒250-0315

Kanagawa, Ashigarashimogun, Hakonemachi,
Tonosawa 74
(within Fukuzumiro)

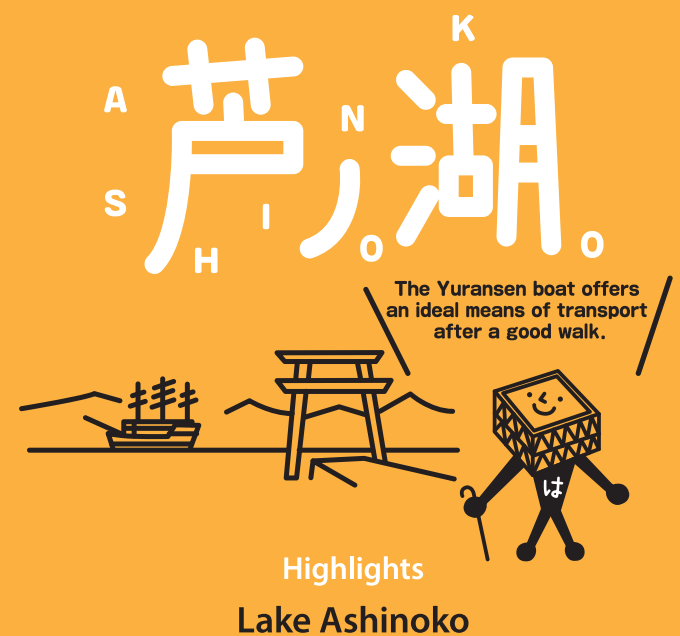
Supervisor Hakonemachi Board of Education

This project was supported by
the 2018 Subsidies Budget of the Japanese government's
Agency for Cultural Affairs Promotion of Culture and the Arts,
namely, Promotion of Overall Usage of Cultural Heritage Project.



Lake Ashinoko is the largest lake in Kanagawa prefecture. It was formed centuries ago when Mt.Kamiyama erupted and dammed the Hayakawa river. The rich flowing water is mostly from springwater which indicates the unusualness nature of this lake. One lap is roughly 20 km. On the west bank lies a hiking trail, the Forest Bathing Path. To the south, you will find Hakone inn, the finishing line of Hakone Ekiden (long-distance relay race) , Hakone Checkpoint, the Old Tokaido's Ancient Cedar Avenue and Hakone Shrine. The east bank is rich in nature and scenic viewpoints.

Because it is relatively flat, you can walk at your own rate. If you feel tired, there is always the Hakone Ahinoko Yuransen boat as a means of transport. Enjoy beautiful nature and rich historical sights while you take a leisurely walk.



The Ashinoko Lake that you see today was formed around 3,000 years ago. The west of the lake forms the inside of the outer rim with steep hills. The caldera with its geographical features formed by lava can be seen on the east side of the lake.

2 Kojiri Lighthouse Remains

Built in 1963 by Kanagawa Prefecture to protect the safety of tourist vessels and boats travelling across Ashinoko Lake. Even by a national standard, it is a rare architectural feat.

With the advancement of ship-radar technology, the lighthouse became obsolete. The structure still remains as it was during its prime, within the grounds of Ashinoko Camping site.

3 Kojiri Sluice Gate

A water gate which links Ashinoko Lake and Hayakawa River. Before the gate was built, the waters of Ashinoko Lake would flow into the Hayakawa River. Now, these waters flow through the Fukara Sluice Gate and into Hakone canal.

When there is heavy rainfall, and Ashinoko Lake overflows, the Kojiri Sluice Gate is opened to release the water into the Hayakawa River.

4 Fukara Sluice Gate

A sluice gate, which was built during the Edo period, to develop rice paddies in the area was excavated below the Kojiri ridge to allow service water to flow in. The construction work took four years and was completed in 1670. Digging simultaneously from the outside and inside of the crater's outer rim, the two paths converged with an accuracy of within one meter - a surprising technological breakthrough at the time.

5 Monument to the Forest Bathing Path

The monument to the Forest Bathing Path stands at the entrance to the national forest on the west bank of Ashinoko Lake, near the Fukara Canal and Sluice Gate and close to the white sandy beaches near the Yasuragi-no-Mori Forest. The monument on the sandy beach shows that it was erected in 1985 to commemorate the International Year of the Forest.

6 Monument to the Zuso Earthquake

During the Zuso Earthquake (North Izu Earthquake) of 1930. This area experienced massive landslides, and the mountain workers' cabins were plunged into the lake. This monument was erected in memory of the eight people who died that day.

8 Mori-no-Fureai-kan and Hatabikiyama Mound Remains

The Mori-no-Fureai-kan is a facility where visitors can learn about the wonders of nature through exhibitions and educational workshops. The attraction where you walk on the grounds with a map in hand is also popular. Situated within the facility grounds are the Hatabikiyama Mound Remains dating back to the Middle Ages. (However, now covered in grass, it is difficult to visit.)

10 Komagata Shrine

Located in the town of Ashigawa, this village shrine is worshipped as a protector of the old Hakone inns. It is also known locally as, "Arayu Komagata Gongen." Within the shrine grounds are Minogasamyo Shine and the Inuzukamyo Shrine - which was erected to deity two foreign dogs who eradicated wolves which troubled the people of this region.

1 Hakone Visitor Center

This facility provides information on the natural environment of Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park and the Hakone region. In addition to the latest nature information provided by the rangers, and videos of Hakone's spectacular scenery, there are several special exhibitions held and observation field trips to experience.

9 Chō konhi

A chō konhi was built in remembrance of the Forest service workers who died on duty when Typhoon Ione (1948) hit the area. This is place within the forest by the entrance of Bogasawa to Komagatake path.

8 Hakone Kuzuryū Forest

A forest park opened in 1960. With well-maintained footpaths, visitors can enjoy indigenous trees. The Kuzuryū Shrine is subordinate to Hakone Shrine.

5 Hakone Shrine and Sanctuary

This was formerly the Hakone Gongen, a shrine opened by the priest Mangan in 757. The shrine gained a following among many of the most powerful people, Minamoto no Yoritomo and Tokugawa Ieyasu included. Housed within the Sanctuary are numerous important cultural assets, which are open to the public.

7 Ryuguden within Hakone-en

A hotel located within Hakone-en, a multi-purpose resort facility. Originally built in 1938 as a homage to the Byodoin Temple Hōō-dō, in 1956 it was later dismantled and relocated as an inn on the banks of Hamanako Lake.

6 Hilltop Hotel Azalea garden

Iwasaki Koyata, a famous businessman flourishing in the pre-war era had approximately 100,000 azaleas planted in the extensive estate of his villa - Minami Sanso. This still offers great enjoyment to visitors of Hilltop Hotel.

3 Migawari jizo

Enshrined in a stone cave by the side of the entrance to the Narukawa Art Museum is a seated statue of a bodhisattva jizo, which is actually a Amitabha Tathagata figure. Legend has it that Kajiwaru Kagesue, who fought in the service of Minamoto no Yoritomo, was mistaken for his father and killed, thereby sacrificing himself in his place - and now remembered as a "migawari jizo", a substitute for one who suffers.

4 Sai no Kawara

On the banks of Ashinoko Lake, near Moto Hakone port, stands a jizodo (temple hall with jizo statue), stone Buddha, and stone monuments. These are intended to portray the Sai no Kawara, which was thought to be the boundary of Hell in the Edo period. Previously 130, now only 54 statues remain.

2 Ancient Cedar Avenue

During the Edo period, rows of trees were planted along the Tokaido - the main highway linking Edo and Kyoto. Strollers are protected from the sunlight, wind and rain by these 400 or so trees dating over four centuries.

1 Onshi Hakone Park

This was a resort for the Imperial Household, located on Dogashima. When the former grounds of the Imperial villa were granted to Kanagawa Prefecture in 1946, it was open to the public as a park. The general surroundings of the Lakeside Exhibition Hall still retain the atmosphere of the old Hakone Imperial villa.

14 Hakone Checkpoint

A checkpoint established in 1619, during the Tokugawa shogunate. Among the 53 checkpoints nationwide, the Hakone Checkpoint was one of the most important as it served as a barrier restricting the travel of prostitutes to the capital.

13 Monument to the glory of the Hakone Ekiden

This monument, bearing the inscription "Praise the power of youth," stands 214.7 cm tall. This is a 1:100,000 scale representation of the round-trip distance covered by the Hakone Ekiden race extending over a distance of 214.7km. It was erected to commemorate its 70th anniversary.

9 Stone Buddha Statues of Ashigawa

These are 14 stone statues - monuments to the Buddha - located at the entrance of the Mukaisaka district on the old Hakone Highway. They were formerly sited within the grounds of Komagata Shrine. While the majority of the statues are monuments to pilgrims, a single statue carries the date of November 29th 1658. This makes it the oldest monument to the Kōshin faith in Mt. Hakone.

11 Kannon of the lake

Beloved by locals as the Kannon of the lake, a stone statue of the Kannon goddess stands in the lake water of Hakone Enchi Garden on the Ashigawa side.

12 Memorial to Paul Schmidt

During the Meiji period, old Hakone was renowned as a popular summer resort among foreigners due to its beautiful scenery and mild climate. Paul Schmidt was a German trader who became the first foreigner to have a villa here. He is also famous for introducing Leica cameras to Japan.

